that in the selection of clerks under the civilservice law politics have absolutely dominated. Mr. McMillin-You believe it; what is your

Mr. Henderson-In the sworn evidence of a bureau chief, he said that he had seen to it that 97 per cent. of appointments made in his office were good Democrats. I am well satisfied that Republicans who have passed the civil-service examination with a higher record than that of come Democrats who have been selected, have atterly failed to have recognition.

Mr. McMillin-Does the gentleman claim that that was done by the commissioners? Mr. Henderson-I am not acquainted with the lelicate machinery with which it has been done. The gentleman knows perfectly well that the bureau chiefs and heads of great departments. 'n some mysterious way, always manage to pump out Democratic candidates and leave Republican candidates without recognition. I believe that an investigation will show that 90 per cent. of the appointments were made from Democratic ranks, while I believe I can say that the examinations of Republicans will compare well with those of Democrats. I will not claim that they are better, but they are equally good. When we find it stated under oath of a bureau chief, and boasted of, that 97 per cent. of the appointments is his office are Democrats, we know that some singular manipulation is going

Mr. McMillin-Is it not a fact that the greatest per cent. of partisan appointments ever made under the civil-service law was made in the Pension Office under Republican rule! Mr. Henderson-I do not believe that any-

thing of the kind is true. Mr. McMillan-I know that it is true. I state to you that your charge is false. Mr. Henderson-What do you do with Black's statement that he has had 97 per cent. of Demo-

Mr. McMillin-I say that your charge is not

Mr. Henderson-I have given you evidence under oath of one of your own bureau chiefs, and if you are as familiar as I think you are with the administration of affairs, you know that the great mass of appointments in the Pension Office were made before the civil-service law went into operation. It has only had full sweep and sway within the past few years, and Black has said that he has made no bones about filling his office with Democrats. You gentlemen know that the civil-service law is a farce and sham as it has been administered,

its administration. [Laughter.] Mr. Randall said that he had never agreed that there should be fastened upon the country a class of office-holders, but that, since the civilservice law was enacted, he had always voted the appropriation necessary to operate it. His friends on the other side would soon be in charge of the executive and Congress, and they could make the civil-service law spread all over the country and embrace all office-holders. He was waiting with a good deal of anxiety, and an expectation of amusement, to see their attitude in the next Congress when they would profess to execute their extreme anxiety in connection with the civil-service law. [Laughter.]

and most of you are honest enough to appland

Mr. Cummings, of New York, moved to strike out the whole clause relating to the Civil-service Commission. He did this because it seemed that every bill that was introduced in the House to repeal the civil-service act had been buried in committee, and he saw no other way of reaching the subject than by cortailing the commission by striking out the appropriations for its maintenance. He believed the commission to be undemocratic; he believed that it favors certain voters at the expense of other voters, and he knew that if the rules of the commission were applied to members of the House, not five-eighths of them would ever reach the floor again. Believing the commission to be undemocratic and in violation of the fundamental principle of the laws governing the Republic he moved to strike out the

Mr. Spinola, of New York, looked upon the motion of his colleague as a healthy one, with which seven-eighths of the people of the country sympathized, and one with which three-fourths of the gentlemen on the other side sympathized [Republican laughter.] Yes, sir. he continued; three-fourths of the members en that side are honestly and sincerely fawardly opposed to the civil-service law, and this side, if you could poll it honestly, would be unanimous. [Laughter.] We would be on this side of the House upanimous because we would be acting in accordance with the request of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country. That is why we would be ananimous. We listen to the call of the people, and obey it when made. We are going to obey the order of November like true American sitizens and Democrats, but we will only allow

on Republican side. Mr. Henderson-Did not your party pledge Itsalf in favor of the civil-service law! Mr. Spinola-It said it was in favor of an donest civil-service law. I will explain that from a Democratic stand-point. It is the civilservice law of Jefferson. When the applicant appeared he was asked: "Is he honest, is he rapable, is he a friend of the Constitution?" means of the Democratio [Laughter]. There necessity for me to say that; everybody knows it. These were the civil-service qualifications of the gentlemen who gave us our name, who

you a short breathing spell. [Derisive laughter

created us as an organization, whose principles we have sought to follow from that day until this, and whose doctrines we will never abandon. Applause. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey-Did the gentleman's clarion voice ring out in behalf of those

principles in 1884? Mr. Spinola-Never in my life; and, what is more, that ancient and powerful organization that sent me here has, time after time, by resolution, denounced this law, and until it changes front, I. as a humble member of Tammany Hall, shall stand here and oppose this legislation.

Mr. Buchanan-The gentleman misunderstood my question. Did the gentleman, in 1884, cotest against the sentiments expressed in a letter from one Grover Cleveland to one George William Curtis?

Mr. Spinola-One Grover Cleveland wrote a letter, and the ancient organization of Tamnany Hall passed resolutions against civilservice. Let me inquire, now, do you stand with Senator Ingalis on the idea of civil service? He is a very wicked Republican, because he is opposed to it and in favor of wiping it out as you would be, if you spoke honestly, because in private conversation you all say so. Mr. Henderson's amendment was rejected-

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, said that he was not one who believed that the Democratic party, by reason of the recent election, was disfranchised and that it should not have its proportion of spittoon-cleaners, and sweepers, and messengers, and clerks, and its fair proportion of the machinery with which the government was controlled If the election had established a principle in politics, every man who was opposed to the exetution of that principle had been, in fairness, estracised by the vote, and ought not to be permitted to participate in the government in any official relation. The policy, if any had been indorsed by the election, ought to be carried out, for it was the policy indorsed by a majority of the American people under the Constitution. But the men who wrote at the clerks' desks, and the thousands of women who were employed in the departments, had no more to do with shaping the policy of the administration than a boy who followed the plow in the field, or the man who worked at the furnace in the shop. It was unfair, it was un-American. It was bad policy to assume that one-half of the American people, bearing the responsibilities and burdens of American citizenship, should not be permitted to enjoy some of the emoluments of the small offices that might be in the gift of the party in power. If the government established the policy of Tammany Hall, what would be the result? The elections would become a mere scramble for spoils. If there was corruption to-day in national politics, as he regretted to say that there was, it was because of the infamous greed for the offices. Every gentleman knew that half the offices under the House of Representatives could be abolished and the service made more efficient, but it was not done because gentlemen could not bear to remove their friends from place. He was in favor of putting the question: "Is he what are his politics-

Mr. Cummings. Mr. Browne-I am not defending the civilservice machinery. I am not defending the details of the civil-service rules. I am attempting to get American politics above Tammany Hall politics, machine politics, partisan politics, and to get the government on a business principle. I indorse everything Mr. Cleveland bas so well said on this subject and condemn everything that he and his party have done. [Laughter.]

Mr. Springer was glad to hear the gentleman. coming as he does from the State of the Presielent-elect, give assurance that, during the incoming administration, an effort would be made to enforce the civil-service law. The newspapers had had much to say about the clean sweep which was to take place after the inauguration of President Harrison. He had heard after March 4, it would disappoint many who are waiting in anxious expectancy for the good same spirit in which it had been administered by Mr. Cleveland the people would have no rea-

Mr. Browne, significantly—It will not be administered in the same spirit.

Springer. Continuing, he said if it were not for that cumbersome and obsolete machinery known as the Electoral College, the Democrats would now be rejoicing in a great national vic-

Mr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the Republican vote in one-third of the country Mr. Springer-I hope my friend will keep

Mr. Jackson-You would like the country to

Mr. Springer-I should think it would worry the gentleman while facts of this kind are brought to his attention, on the principle which was submitted to the people at the last election, there was a large majority of the people on the popular vote who decided in favor of the platform of the Democratic party. Of the white voters of the country more than a million

majority have decided in favor of the Democratic party. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, referring to the declaration of Mr. Springer, that Mr. Cleveland had received a majority of the popular vote, said that in view of the opportunity which the Democrate possessed for increasing Cleveland's majority in the Southern States, they must feel like Lord Clive, and wonder at their own mod-

eration in giving him only 100,000 majority. [Laughter.] Mr. Cummings said that the sneer at New York politics came with an ill-grace from a Republican Congressman from Indiana | Browne.] The world understood the Indiana idea of the spirit of civil-service reform. had not forgotten that a Republican Vice-president, at a dinner at which the leaders of the Republican party were pres-

ent, openly boasted of the use of scap in Indi-

ana. [Applause.] It had not forgotten that

one of the leaders of the Republican party was to-day practically a fugitive from Indian. The New York political system had never included the "five-block" business. [Laughter.] Mr. Browne said that the gentleman from New York [Cummings] had mentioned a distinguished Republican as being a fugitive from justice. He would remind the gentleman that the fugitive from justice was the Democratic United States district attorney, who had become disgusted that the facts did not justify an indictment and had resigned his office. He spoke simply from newspaper reports in saying that the grand jury had failed to return any indictment because of the acknowledged fact that the evidence did not justify an indictment. No person connected with the electron in Indiana, on the Republican side, was afraid to put in an appearance at any time and before any court. He would go on the bond of any Republican who might be indicted. While he did not believe that Indiana methods had been altogether right in polities, if the Democratic party wanted to open the books they should be opened. If the Democrats wanted to knew how much money had been used, and who had used it, the Republic-

crats had been sent to the penitentiary for violating the election laws. He had never heard of such a thing in New York. Mr. Spinola-Yes, sir; three Republican inspectors of election are in prison now in New

ans were ready. He did not say that his party

was pure, he was not attempting to defend it

because the other party was worse, but if gen-

tlemen wanted any investigation, in God's name

In vindication of Indiana, he wanted to say that

within twelve months two distinguished Demo-

let them have it. "Let no guilty man escape."

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, said that his colleague had stated that the district attorney said he had resigned because there was no evidence sufficient to cause the indictment of Dudley. The district attorney had said no such

thing.

Mr. Browne-The gentleman did not understand me as saying that the district attorney Mr. Bynum-No; the Republican papers have published it, and have published everything that

is not true, and nothing that is true in Indiana for the last six months. The politics and political methods of Indiana politicians were discussed at some length, until Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, asked, semiseriously, whether the gentleman from Indiana could not go and discuss post-mortem Indiana politics in the cloak-room while the House pro-

ceeded with its business. Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, hoped that no gentleman on the Republican side would, either by direction or indirection, especially by indirection, attempt to interfere with the usefulness of the commission.

The motion of Mr. Cummings to strike out the whole section relating to the Civil-service Commission was then rejected by a vote of 25 yeas to 138 nays, and the reading of the bill was concluded without further interruption, and the committee having arisen the bill was passed. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, from the committee on military affairs, reported the Military Academy bill, appropriating about \$900,000. and it was placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

No Agreement Reached on the Question of Evening Sessions and a Hollday Recess. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The resolution for evening sessions of the Senate was taken up and an amendment offered to it by Mr. Morrill, providing that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the Senate be 11 A. M., and that at 5:30 each day a recess be taken until 8

Mr. Vest opposed the resolution. He fully appreciated the present condition of affairs, considered from a political stand-point. Democratic Senators who were not members of the finance committee could not have been familiar with the details of the tariff bill, and had had no time to examine the schedules. It was simply out of the question that they could do so. On account of the sickness of Mr. Beck work had devolved on someother Democratic Senators that was irksome, but that had to be performed, and now the proposition to change the hour of meeting and to hold evening sessions, was simply, if Senators were to do justice to the details of the bill, cruel and outrageous. For his part he could not agree to it, and would not agree to it. He was not disposed to make factious opposition to the bill. All that he wanted, and that Senators on his side wanted, was fair, legitimate investigation and discussion. They did not propose that the bill should go through as a matter of course; but on the other hand, they did not propose to use any unfair or unparliamentary means to delay it a minute. But if Senators on the other side wanted to force them to sit day and night. he declared that they could not do it. He wanted the matter to be disposed of in that spirit of fairness and friendship which should characterize such a great and important discus-

Mr. Morrill said that the only purpose of the resolution was to enable the Senate to do the business of the session in an intelligent and proper manner. He did not believe that there ever had been a tariff bill presented in the Senate that had received such special attention as the pending measure had received. This was a short session. The regular appropriation bills would require much of its time. It was therefore indispensable that the tariff bill be got out of the way. There was no disposition on the part of the Senators on his side of the chamber to take any advantage of Senators on the other side. The object was to give all necessary opportunity for the discussion and consideration

of the tariff bill. Mr. Vest denied that Democratic Senators had had an opportunity to examine the details of the bill. It was an open secret, he said, that the Republican majority in the Senate had determined on having no Christmas holiday, and now it was proposed to meet an hour earlier and to hold evening sessions. The tariff bill was to be put through under whip and spur. The proposition was unjust and unfair, and he told Senators on the other side that it could not be

carried out. Mr. Vance referred to the hearings given by the sub-committee of the finance committee to honest, is he capable?" but he would not ask | manufacturers and their representatives. had stood, he said, around the "Or is he forty-five years of age," suggested | door of the committee-room, just as hungry dogs stand around a kitchen waiting for the cook shake the tablecloth. The bill had been framed in their interests—the interests of consumers not being consulted, nor those of the government. The 350 witnesses, whose testimony had been published, had told the same story, "with damnable iteration," about their inability to endure competition, and they desired rates to be fixed at a certain point. He declared that it

was not fair, proper, just or right to hurry the tariff bill through by caucus action. Mr. Allison argued that Senators on the other side had had all due opportunity for considering the tariff bill, and he declared that there never had been a tariff bill so thoroughly understood on both sides of the chamber as the pending bill was. The House of Representatives, he that stated on every hand, and if the incoming | said, had sent to the Senate a resadministration did not appease the thousands of olution for a holiday recess. It was manifest to him that, if the pending tariff bill was to go back to the House and to be considered by the House, it would have to go time to come for the next four years, for it would only be four years. If President Harrison administered the civil-service law in the senate by the middle of January or the first the Senate by the middle of January or the first of February, it would have to be laid aside in order to have the appropriation bills proceeded with. He knew perfectly well that, with the Senate so evenly divided between the two political parties, the bill could not be considered

other side of the chamber. Impediments could be thrown in its pathway. The Senate might have to sit from now till the first of January without progressing beyond a single paragraph. The entire session of yesterday had been occupied with a single paragraph, and as there were 600 or 700 in the bill, it was manifest that if such impediments were put in the way the Senate could not get along with the tariff bill. So far as he was concerned it was the understanding on his side of the chamber that the order would be executed fairly.

Mr. Harris assured the Republican side of the Senate that there was no desire on the part of Democratic Senators for unnecessary delay in the matter. On the contrary, their desire was to proceed with the tariff bill just as rapidly as sure conclusions could be reached as to the effect of its provisions. Why, he asked, such zeal in the effort to railroad the tariff bill through without full discussion and proper consideration? He did not quite comprehend the motive, but there could be no doubt that it was absolutely unfair and unjust to the Democratic side of the chamber. The discussion was continued, and was participated in by Senators Sherman, Vance, Voorhess, Hawley, Hoar, Blackburn, Aldrich, Vest and Cockrell.

Mr. Cockrell moved to amend the resolution so as to have daily meetings of the Senate at 11 A. M., but no night sessions. Rejected-Yeas

Mr. Gray proposed an amendment, providing for daily meeting at 11 o'clock and for night sessions during the remainder of the week, with the understanding that the concurrent resolution for a holiday recess be agreed to.

Mr. Morrill-With a view of arranging a compromise with Senators on the other side, I ask for a postponement of the resolution till to-mor-

There was no objection, and the resolution was postponed till to-morrow. Mr. Morrill then reported back from the finance committee, the House concurrent resolution for a holiday recess, with an amendment restricting it to the House of Representatives; and that also went over without action till to

Bills to permit the construction of the free bridges across Red river, in Dakota, and of a railroad bridge across Young's bay, Oregon, were reported from the committee on commerce and passed.

taraff bill, taking it up at Paragraph 150, in reference to wire rods. Various amendments were offered to the paragraph, but they were all rejected. Paragraph 151 was taken up. It applies to wire made of iron or steel, and taxes that which is smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the

16, 12 cent per pound, and that which is smaller than No. 16, and not smaller than No. 26, 3 cents per pound. Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment, which was agreed to, inserting after the words "except fence wire," the words "and iron and steel

flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing." Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment which was agreed to, to insert "35" instead of "45," so as to make the provisions read that "all iron or steel wire, valued at more than 10 cents per lb., should pay duty of not less thon 35 per cent. ad

No amendments were offered to Paragraphs 152, 153, 154, or 155. There was no amendment offered to Paragraphs 156 to 159, inclusive, coming under the head of "general provisions," until the last one was reached, which was amended, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, by adding, "for steel saw plates," so as to make it read, "and on steel circular-saw plates there shall be paid le per pound in additional to the rate provided in this act for steel saw plates." Paragraphs 160 to 165, inclusive, were read

and no amendments offered. Paragraphs 166 to 173, relating to copper and cutlery, were passed over informally, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who said that the committee might have some amendments to offer. Paragraph 174, relating to gold leaf, was passed over informally, at the suggestion of Mr. Vance. The Senate, then, having disposed of about

three pages of the bill, proceeded to executive

business and adjourned.

An Exciting Street-Shooting Incident. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18 .- An exciting shooting affair occurred on Griswold street, opposite the City Hall, shortly after noon, to-day. A commissioner's sale of property was in progress, the parties financially concerned being Herman Luther, his wife and daughter. The Luthers had been divorced, and the court recently ordered a sale of the land, and a partition of the proceeds. The property was first bid in by Luther, but he was unable to make the required deposit, and the sale was reopened and the property bid in by Mrs. Luther. This enraged Lather, and drawing a revolver, he began firing at the woman, who ran shrieking down the Luther followed and fired ses eral shots, without effect. As the daughter turned the corner of Michigan street she fell, and as she lay there, Luther leveled his revolver to shoot, but a young man grabbed him by the arm just as the trigger was pulled The pistol was diverted from its intended vietim and struck a man, one of the spectators, in the knee. At this moment Luther was struck in the face with a brick by one of the crowd of spectators, and others wrenched the revolver away from him. Great excitement prevailed. The crowd dragged Luther into the middle of the road and there were loud cries of "lynch

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARSHALL, Ill., Dec. 18.-John Littlefield, the veteran editor of the Marshall Messenger, died to-day at 12:30, after an illness of three weeks. He was seventy-two years of age, and was the oldest newspaper man in this part of the State. During the war he published a red-hot Republican paper, The Flag of Our Union, but a few years later he changed his politics and has since dent temperance man and almost a life-long Methodist. One peculiarity of his was that for several years he drank no water. Mr. Littlefield was one of the landmarks of the city and county, and his death is almost a public calam-

him," "kill him," but the patrol wagon arrived

before any serious injury had been done to

. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The well-known comedian. Charles Rodgers, who has been for some time confined to his bed in this city by consumption, died on a Fort Wayne train to-night. He was on the way to Philadelphia in search of a less rigorous climate. Accompanying him was Mrs. Rodgers, better known as Mattie Vickers. Rodgers sank rapidly from the moment the train left the Union Depot in Chicago. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 18 .- W. W. Smith,

one of the justices of the Arkansas Supreme Court, died to-night from consumption, aged fifty years.

Saved by a Heroic Firemen,

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 18 .- A second attempt to wreck the Texas express train on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was made at 4 o'clock this morning, at Lyman's Station, four miles east of this city. The switch bolts were removed and the rails spread to throw the train over an embankment, but the switch target was left in proper position. Fortunately for the 200 people on the train, a wild engine was running shead, and this plunged through the switch at a forty-mile speed. The engine was demolished and the rails torn up for a quarter of a mile. The fireman, with a broken ankle, dragged himself back for more than a mile and flagged the train, saving it from destruction. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the diabolical deed, but they are evidently the same who attempted to wreck the St. Louis mail train a few days ago.

Called from His Home and Fatally Shot. NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18 .- A fatal shooting took place yesterday morning on the farm of Leslie Cleveland, five miles east of this place. Thos McKee, it is said, had started the report that he had been on intimate terms with one Shotwell's wife, a farmer near Keene, and a man by the name of Dickinson, who was working for Shotwell, went to the house where Mc-Kee was stopping, called him out and shot him through the right breast. The friends of McKee claim that Dickinson was hired by Shotwell to do the shooting. McKee comes from one of the best familes in Anderson county. Dickinson is a tobacco man from Bracken county.

A Rich Arizona Gold Field.

YUMA, A. T., Dec. 18.—Reports of rich finds of gold in the Harqua Hula mountains come in but old miners regard them as exaggerated. One prospector, named John Ranick, claims be and four partners took out \$36,000 in seven days' work. The ledges are capped with burned lime rock, but have slate and quartzite walls. Most of the gold found has been in nuggets near the surface, but some of the quartz extracted has essayed from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a ton. The place is sixty miles from Sentinel station, on the Southern Pacific railroad.

Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- A meeting of the executive council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held at the Murray Hill Hotel to-day. The following were present: President, Rev. T. J. Conerty, of Worcester, Mass.; first vice-president, Rev. M. M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the treasurer, Rev. W. McMahon, of Cleveland, O. Steps were taken to endow the Mathew chair in the new Catholic university and to enlarge the membership of the

Do you have dyspepsia troubles? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has relieved thousands and "I never thought it would be," retorted Mr. | and passed without the co-operation of the | will cure you. Sold by druggists.

THE PANAMA CANAL BUBBLE

Duped Investors Have No Reproaches for the Projector of the Enterprise,

But Direct All Their Expressions of Anger Against the French Parliament-Doubt as to Whether Stanley Has Been Captured.

THE CANAL COLLAPSE.

Plenty of Sympathy for De Lesseps and Denunciation for the Parliament. Paris, Dec. 18.-A notable result of the Panama canal collapse is that both here and in the provinces all the anger and disappointment of the investors is directed against Parliament, while sympathy is extended to M. De Lesseps. Both M. De Lesseps and M. De Normandie daily receive numerous letters from holders of Panama shares and bonds encouraging them with assurances and promises that every possible eacrifice will be made to save the enterprise. Nowhere is there heard a word of complaint against M. De Lesseps, who is, rather, regarded as a martyr. On the other hand there is every indication that when the Deputies who voted against the bill come forward for re-election they will find a very intense feeling against them. The feeling on the bourse is much less gloomy. Today there was a general rise in prices, Panama canal shares advancing 12f, Rio Tintos 11f, and Suez canal 6f.

The Cabinet has decided that when the com. mittee's report on the bankruptcy bill is presented to the Senate on Friday, the President of that body shall ask leave to interrupt the budget debate in order to detach from the bankruptey bill an article applicable to the position of the Panama Canal Company, the object being to save it from bankruptey.

Shareholders of the Panama Canal Company have also been invited to sign an agreement to subscribe for lottery bonds on a future issue at 360 francs, and thousands have already signed. A few individuals who made deprecatory remarks concerning M. DeLesseps were roughly handled by the crowd around the offices. Shareholders, on coming to the company's offices, which they waive all claims to interest until the canal shall have been completed. A few have signed, but the majority object to the proposed arrangement.

War Ships Ordered to Colon.

PARIS, Dec. 18 .- Owing to fears that the Panama Canal Company's difficulties may give rise to disorders on the isthmus, the French government has decided to send a man-of-war to Colon to protect French interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is said at the Navy Department, this afternoon, that a naval vessel will probably be sent to Colon to protect American interests in Panama, but that steps have not yet been taken in that direction. It is customary to station a vessel in that neighborhood during the winter season. Nothing is known of any troubles on the isthmus.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORERS. Doubts as to the Capture of Stanley-Lieuten-

ant Wissman's Departure Postponed. Berlin, Dec. 18.-Interest in African affairs is, for the moment, all centered in the fate of Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley. Lieutenant Wissman, at a public meeting in Cologne, in October, said that Emin's position at Wadelai formed a wall which separated the Arabs of the Soudan from those of the south, and that if the wall collapsed the whole Arab movement would be so strengthed that it would require a hundred-fold greater sacrifices to master it. The greatest doubt is thrown here on the report that Stanley has been captured. It is argued that the alleged fight must have occurred between the third and fifth degrees of north latitude, between Lado and Wadelai. The distance to Omdurman, Osman Digna's headquarters, is 1,200 miles, and thence to Suskim is 400 miles. The swiftest messengers would take four months to cover the entire distance. The result of the discussions of the Emin relief committee, however, is the postponement of the departure of Lieutenant Wissman until definite news has been obtained of Emin's fate, Lieutenant Wissman urging that, if the news of Emin's capture were true, important modifications of his plans would be necessary in view of the increased difficulties he would be almost certain

The Kreuz Zeitung makes a strong complaint because Lieutenant Wissman went to London to purchase equipments for the expedition, when everything, except, perhaps, tents, could have been obtained just as good and just as cheap in Germany. The Emin committee still has no news tending either to confirm or discredit the Osman letter. All news received here to the present emanated from London. Later advices show that the Southwest African Company is in a plight. Kamanerero has ex-

pelled the German missionary, and will not listen to any overtures for German protection. Herr Goering has retired to Walfisch bay, but he has ordered the company's employes to re-Zeitung announces that in consequence of this news the gold syndicate formed by members of the company is about to be dissolved.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Belief that W. H. Smith Will Retire from Tory Leadership in the Commons. LONDON, Dec. 18 .- It was said in the lobby of the House of Commons, and quite generally believed, that Mr. William Henry Smith has made his last appearance in the House as the

leader of the government party. It is perfectly plain to everybody that Mr. Smith has mismanaged the busy intrusted to him, and many of the embarrassment with which the Ministry now has to contend may be ascribed to his over-zeal and lack of tact. It is thought probable that Mr. Smith will accept a peerage before Parliament reassembles, and the next session will likely find him dozing on the benches of the House of Lords, where his opportunities for doing harm will be minimized, if not altogether removed. The leadership of the House will doubtless fall to Mr. Goschen, though many members have already expressed their preference for Mr. Balfour in that capacity.

Disruption of an Ancient Organization. LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The withdrawal by the Queen of the warrant for the existence for the Honorable Artillery Company of London, the oldest military organization in England, basereated a tremendous sensation in military circles. The company was established in 1537, and has had several offshoots, the principal one of which is the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Organization of Boston. The chief cause of the disruption of the parent body was an internal squabble, which arose concerning the administration of its finances, though the immediate cause was a disagreement with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and other members, as to the company joining the regular volunteer force, involving the abandonment of its charter and the surrender of its recognized privileges. The organization owns an immense amount of real estate and other property in the city, which will probably

Emperor William's Army Plans.

be divided among the members, if an agreement

as to its division can be reached.

BERLIN, Dec. 18 .- Reports having been current that Emperor William intended a wholesale retiring of aged generals, the promotion of junior officers and a reorganization of the Military Department, including the appointment of General Hahanke as Minister of War, and of General Brauchitsch as Chief of the Military Cabinet, the North-German Gazette, in a semiofficial note, strongly protests against the circulation of such rumors: It says: "Touching the question of military reorganization, the people ought to rest content with learning the proposal submitted to the Reichstag. In any case, no further measures are to be expected for the present." The tone of the protest, however, clearly proves that there is some basis of truth for these reports.

ROME, Dec. 18.-The grand master of Italian Freemasons has sent a circular to all the Italian lodges reminding them that the councils of the lodges of Europe and America have adhered to The vessels were valued at \$13,000. the appeal of the Italian Grand Orient of March 11, inviting them to assist in preserving European peace, and asking them to calmly examine the causes of conflict between Italy and cents a bottle) is an infiguration, with the view of dissipating misunder-

standing. The Riforma, one of the few journals that support this circular, considers it as a reply to those who attack the Cabinet under cover of agitation in favor of peace.

The Pope and the Roman Union. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The Rome correspondent of the Times says: "The defeat of the Clericals at the last municipal elections led the Roman Union to ask the Pope to allow Catholics to vote in order that they might obtain representation in Parliament and be in a position to question the government concerning alleged gross electoral frauds by the Liberals. The Pope considered such a course inexpedient, and when his decision was learned the directors of the union resigned."

Heavy Fighting Expected at Suakim. LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Heavy fighting at Suskim is now expected hourly. It has been arranged that the last arrival of cavalry at that place shall have only one day in which to rest their horses, and on the following day be put into active service. The Egyptians and blacks will be required to bear the brunt of the fighting, the English troops acting as reserves.

Foreign Notes. A Rome dispatch says that the Pope yester-

day received Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New The story that the Pope refused to bless rel-

iquaries sent to him by an Irish priest is

stated to be an impudent fiction. Mr. Gladstone's physician has forbidden him to receive and answer letters, and advised his early departure for Italy, where he must have absolute rest.

The London Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that Mr. Blaine is freely mentioned as the successor of Mr. McLane as United States minister to France. The Pope yesterday gave audience to the

Right Rev. Dr. Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, and the Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester. Mr. Wilson, a leading manufacturer of Glasgow, has been selected as the Liberal nominee for the Govan seat in Parliament, made vacant

by the death of Sir William Pearce. The committee of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet has passed the government bill to raise \$250,000 for preliminary works for regulating the navigation of the Danube at the Iron

Advices from Milan say that the correspondent of the Seccio, who was recently expelled from Germany, was cordially received by his brother journalists, who gave a banquet in his

The Berlin Academy of Science has granted 1,500 marks to Professor Freudenthal, of Breslau, to enable him to study English philosophy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in

In the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, yesterday, the military bill passed its third reading, without amendment, by a vote of 182 to 23. The commercial treaty with Switzerland was almost unanimously adopted.

The obsequies of Prince Eugene, of Savoy-Carignan took place, yesterday, at Turin, and were very imposing. The Duke of Aosta attended the ceremony on behalf of King Humbert. The Cabinet Ministers and many distinguished persons were also present. The body was laid in the tomb of the royal family. The Prussian court will go into mourning one

week for the late Prince Alexander, of Hesse. The Prince's death is deeply regretted throughout Germany, and will make a great gap in Darmstadt, where his love of art and science. and his devotion to every movement for advancing public welfare, were incessantly mani-

THE G. A. R. AND PENSIONS.

The Disabilities Bill Will Be Pushed Vigorously in the Fifty-First Congress.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- Gen. George S. Merrill, of Boston, Gen. John S. Kountz, of Toledo, O., and Major John W. Burst, of Sycamore, Ill., three members of the committee on pension legislation of the G. A. R., are in the city. They met yesterday for the first time since the Grand Encampment at St. Louis, and will continue in session to-day in the hope that the other members of the committee will arrive. The committee will make a special effort to advance the disabilities bill, as it is called, in the Fifty-first Congress. General Merrill, the chairman, spoke confidently of success. "We have decided." said he, in speaking of the action of the committee, "to do what we can to secure the passage of the disability bill, or what has been more generally known as the dependent pension bill." "Is this the only pension measure whose pass-

"It is the only one we will push until it is passed. The Grand Army thinks the time has come when every soldier who served in the Union army should be pensioned. That, however, is a secondary consideration, the disability act having precedence. We believe there should be a per diem pension law. Our aim is to take the old soldiers out of the alms-houses and enable them to enjoy a little comfort in their old

"How about the veterans and the civil serv-"In the Fifty-first Congress we will endeavor to have amended that section of the statutes govering civil service and giving old soldiers the preference. Section 1154 contains a permissive provision giving veterans the preference in all departments, but we want to have

The Proposed Kilrain-Sullivan Fight.

the provision made mandatory."

New York, Dec. 18.-Kilrain's friends in this city have published in an evening paper this statement: "Kilrain's friend, Richard Roe, will post \$5,000 with the Park National Bank, or any other reputable bank in New York city, in the name of Richard Roe. Kilrain's friends will then notify Sullivan and his backers to meet them at a place outside the jurisdiction of the United States to arrange a match for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side, the diamond belt and the championship of the world, the party agreed upon at the meeting for final stake-holder to be the custodian of the money deposited at the Park National Bank. If Sullivan and his backers desire to arrange a match without any buncomb ing, and in a business way, they will agree to these terms, which every sporting man will allow are fair and businesslike."

Murder of a Wealthy Merchant. St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 18. - Archibald Sellers, the wealthiest dry goods merchant of this city, was brutally murdered, on Sunday night, by Mr. Parnell, another business man, who was indebted to Mr. Parnell for a large sum. Parnell secured an interview with his victim on a plea of making a settlement. As soon as he had got Seilers alone he pointed a loaded revolver at his head and demanded a receipt in full. Sellers, who was an old man, shouted for help whereupon Parnell strangled him, and then emptied the contents of the revolver into his body. The murderer then hurried home, and took a dose of strychnine, and, believing himself dying, confessed. Physicians say he will recover. He is now in jail.

A Cool-Headed Conductor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- A number of passengers in a sleeping-car on the Illinois Central narrowly escaped roasting yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. The train was approaching Kankakee, when a brakeman at the rear of the train noticed smoke pouring from the sleeper. The conductor took in the situation at a glance, and directed his first attention to getting the passengers out of the car. This they accomplished with little difficulty, nine gentlemen and one lady being transferred to another car in very lively fashion. Then the brakemen deluged the car with water. When the flames were extinguished it was found that four berths, with their contents, curtains and hangings, had been burned, and much damage done by water and

An Unexplained Murder.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.-News has just reached the city of a terrible tragedy near Whiteside, Tenn., eighteen miles west of the city, last night. The difficulty occurred at Avery's Tavern. A man named Frost was shot and almost instantly killed, and his body secreted in Murphy's hollow. John C. Pyburn is under arrest, charged with having committed the murder. The office: are searching for another man who is believed to have been implicated in the affair. The cause of the trouble is unknown. There was no one present except those engaged in the quarrel. The affair has caused intense excitement.

Lost with All on Board. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The schooners August Flower and William Wiler, which sailed from here together on Nov. 19, are believed to have sunk at sea during the recent storm, and all on board lost. Nothing has since been heard from either vessel. Each vessel carried a mate, four seamen and a steward.

Not a Christmas Gift. It's a necessity. Brown's Expectorant (50 cents a bottle) is an infallible remedy for coughs



This powder never varies. A marvel of p rity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical uthan theordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alu m of phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- For Indiana-Fair, preceeded by light snow in eastern portions;

slightly warmer; northerly winds. For Illinois-Fair, preceded by light snow on Lake Superior; slightly warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec 7 A. M... 29.94 27 83 N'wst Lt. snow T 2 P. M... 30.00 25 88 N'wst Lt. snow .... 7 P. M... 30.08 25 88 West. Lt. snow 0.05 T-Trace of snow. Maximum thermometer, 28; minimum thermome

Following is a comparative statement of the condi tion of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 18, Normal....

Mean.... 0.05 Departure from normal..... -0.06Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-874

General Observations

INDIANAPOLIS. Dec. 18-7 P. M. Bar- Thermometer. Pre-Station. ter. Exp. Min. Maz tat'n

New York city... 29.60 34 34 40 .... Cleudy Buffalo, N. Y.... 29.80 18 18 22 .06 Snow. Philadelphia, Pa.. 29.70 34 ... 42 .... Cloudy 26 30 .04 Snow. 36 42 ... Fair. 42 52 ... Clear. ... 38 ... Cloudy Pittsburg, Pa.... 29.84 Pittsburg, Pa.... 29.76 36 Washington, D.C. 29.76 36 29.98 44 0.18 48 34 56 .... Clear. Clear. 46 36 54 .... Clear. 32 32 32 58 Charleston, S. C. | 29.98 Jacksonville, Fls. 30.06 Jacksonville, Fls. 30.06 50 Pensacola, Fla. 30.18 48 Montgomery, Ala 30.20 Vicksburg, Miss. 30.24 New Orleans, La. 30.24 Little Rock, Ark. 30.32 34
Galveston, Tex... 30.32 56
San Antonio, Tex 30.42 52
Memphis, Tenn... 30.16 28
Louisville, Ky.... 30.12 28
Indianapolis, Ind. 30.08 24
Cincinnati O. 30.04 28 44 .... Clear. 58 .... Clear. 62 .... Clear. 44 34 28 28 24 28 24 20 34 T Cloudy 28 .04 Snow. 32 T Snow 28 .10 Snow 22 .04 Cloud 22 .04 Snow. Cincinnati, O..... 30.04 Cleveland, O..... 29.88 28 24 20 22 12 22 28 22 24 18 16 .... Cloudy 20 28 22 20 6 6 14 2 20 16 16 24 22 34 12 20 14 12 20 14 24 T Cloudy 30 T Fair. 28 T Cloudy 24 T Cloudy 20 .... Cloudy Chicago, Ill...... 30.10 Cairo, Ill............ 30.24 Springfield, Ill... 30.26 Milwaukse, Wis.. 30.12 Duluth, Minn.... 30.34 St. Paul, Minn... 30.30 20 .... Cloudy 16 20 16 22 22 22 22 34 28 24 .01 Cloudy Morehead, Minn. 30.42 26 .... Cloudy St. Vincent, Minn 30.42 Davenport, Ia.... 30.24 Dubuque, Ia..... 30.22 Des Moines, Ia... 30.30 St. Louis, Mo .... 30.26 Kansas City, Mo. 30.34 Fort Sill, Ind. T. 30.36 Dodge City, Kan. 30.36 Omaha, Neb. ... 30.32 North Platte, Neb 30.36 Valentine, Neb. ... 30.44 Yankton, D. T. ... 30.28 28 .01 Fair. 46 .... Clear. 46 .... Clear. 32 .... Cloudy 14 36 .... Clear. 10 20 T Cloudy 2 30 .... Clear. Ft. Sully, D. T. .. 30.44 Bismarck, D. T. 30.48 Ft. Buford, D. T. 18 P. Arthur's L'd'g. 30.36 . Clear. Qu'Appelle, N. W. 30.42 Ft. As'nab'ne. M.T 30.28 Helena, M. T. . . . . 30.42 Boise City, I. T. . 30.48 Chyenne, W. T. . 30.40

 
 Denver, Col......
 30.42
 40
 20

 Pueblo, Col......
 30.46
 36
 ...

 Santa Fe, N. M...
 30.48
 32
 20

 Salt Lake City...
 30.46
 40
 30
 T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T. 30.36 30 28 Ft. Wahaskie, Wy 30.42 22 12 Denver, Col..... 30.42 40 20

46 .... Clear.

46 ..... Clear.

Heavy Rain and Wind In the East, SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 18 .- A heavy rain-storm in this city on Sunday night and Monday caused a rise in the Lackawanna river. The debris borne down the stream was blocked by a Jersey Central railroad bridge which was in course of construction. The water, thus dammed, overflowed its banks and submerged one of the principal thoroughfares for over a quarter of a mile. When the people awoke this morning they found themselves imprisoned in their homes. Much excitement prevailed for a time, until finally some young men secured boats and came to the rescue. No one was hurt or any lives lost. The probable damages are \$90,000. The damage to the Jersey Central railroad bridge is at least \$75,000. Two railroad

bridges were swept away. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 18 .- The water in the Susquehanna river at this point has been rising rapidly since last night, and this evening the street cars between here and Kingston were stopped on account of the high water.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 18.-Reports from the Cumberland valley show that thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed last night by one of the most disastrious wind and rainstorms that has ever visited this section. In the rural districts dwelling-houses were unroofed, barns blown down, and trees uprooted. In this city awnings were blown into the streets, shutters and chimneys blown down and other damage done. The loss cannot be estimated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18,-At midnight the Connecticut river was 191 feet above low-water mark and was steadily rising at the rate of 3 inches an hour. Nothing of the kind was ever known in this valley before. CANAJOHARI, N.Y., Dec. 18 .- A blizzard in the

Mohawk valleyto-day caused trains on the Central and West Shore railroads a delay of from two to four hours. The Mohawk river is very high. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18 .- The high wind last night wrecked the telephone and telegraph wires about town. The rain turned to a thick anow during the forenoon. Steamers will not proceed until the storm abates. The Boston boat arriving this morning had one of the roughest times she ever experienced.

The Myers Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 18.-There were no new developments in the tally-sheet forgery case at London, to-day, in which Allen O. Myers is defendant. The greater part of the day was spent in an effort to secure the testimeny of John Francis, a convict, who was the principal witpess in a former hearing. When the penitentiary theory of the forgery was developed, Francis refused to answer all questions of import, or to confirm his former testimony in regard to the forgeries having been committed at the penitentiary. He did, however, admit that he did not know anything about Myers having been connected with the crime.

Steamship News.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Arrived: British Queen, from Boston, Sighted: Bohemia, from New York for Hamburg. GLASGOW, Dec. 18,-Arrived: Carthagenian,

from Boston. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18 .- Arrived: Spain, from PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 .- Arrived: Maryland,

The Barber Brought Him to Life. STILLWATER, Minn., Dec. 18.—Bert White more, formerly an employe on the Omaha road, and a resident of this city, a few years since, was sick with typhoid fever, followed by inflammation of the bowels and to all appearances died. After he was laid out a barber was sent for to shave him. As he was being shaved, Whitemore raised up and insisted that he was not dead. The astonishment of the barber was only equaled by the joy of the friends of the supposed dead man. He will fully recover.